

THE METALS.

Silver, 48 1/2 cents per ounce.
Copper, 10 1/2 cents per pound; New York,
\$11.45 per 100 pounds.
Lead, \$5.25 per 100 pounds; New York,
\$4.12 1/2.

ESTABLISHED JUNE 6, 1870.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1902.

WEATHER TODAY.

FORECAST FOR SALT LAKE.
Snow.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

GREAT BRITAIN HOLDS OUT FOR U. S. GUARANTEE

Germany Has Signified Its Willingness to Accept Proposition Made Through This Country.

France Insists That Her Claims Shall Receive the Same Consideration as Those of Other Countries.

BERLIN, Dec. 19.—The answer of Germany to the arbitration proposal in behalf of Venezuela received through the United States government is its acceptance. The delivery of this reply to the United States for transmission to Minister Bowen is delayed for a day or two for the reason that another solution may be found, possibly through President Castro yielding. Four days ago the idea of the German government was in favor of rejecting arbitration, and that is understood here to have been the temper of the British foreign office. While it is impossible to trace the steps that led to a reversal of this view, it appears that the state of public opinion in the United States, so far as Germany is concerned, produced a revision of the first idea.

London, Dec. 19.—Great Britain has sent a reply to the United States in regard to the suggestion that the Venezuelan question should be submitted to arbitration. The tenor of the reply, it is expected here, will tend to bring about some arrangements for a satisfactory solution, while thoroughly safeguarding the interests of the powers concerned.

The note, sent by the British foreign office, announcing that Great Britain had sent a reply to the United States, says:

"The statements issued from Caracas to the effect that President Castro has empowered Minister Bowen to act as the representative of Venezuela are regarded in London as open to question. Any such action on the part of President Castro would be considered wholly beside the mark. The powers concerned will deal solely with the United States in the matter of arbitration. The government of Venezuela will not be consulted in any form, not even as to the terms on which arbitration might be accepted by the powers." The form and conditions to be observed in any settlement by arbitration are still the subject of an extensive exchange of views between the powers and the United States prior to the embodiment of the several replies in one harmonious instrument. Until this is elaborated no definite arrangement is possible.

Rome, Dec. 19.—Ambassador Meyer visited Foreign Minister Prinetti at the foreign office today and communicated to him a cable message from Secretary Hay saying the latter was disposed to consent to the investment of Minister Bowen with full power to settle the Venezuelan controversy, if agreeable to Germany, Great Britain and Italy.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—Secretary Hay has received partial responses from the governments of Great Britain, Germany and Italy respecting the proposal to arbitrate the Venezuelan difficulties.

Great Britain is favorable to arbitration with proper safeguards; Germany accepts arbitration in principle, but finds a multitude of small adjustments to be made before entering into the agreement; Italy, as the junior partner of the allies, declares that she is favorable to arbitration, but will be bound probably by the action of the senior parties.

England's Attitude.
To secure these results the American embassies at London, Berlin and Rome have been working steadily to carry out the instructions of Secretary Hay to ascertain how the proposal would be received. As far as England is concerned, the safeguards referred to are believed to relate to the question of guarantee, which is full of difficulty. In this connection, as indicated in these dispatches yesterday, some consideration is again being given to the feasibility of the assumption of responsibility for any award assessed against Venezuela by responsible private agencies. The British government is determined not to allow itself to be drawn into the position of a guarantor in this case for the present, once established, and the United States to become the financial backer of all South and Central America. However, if private concerns can be induced to enter the field, the United States government will do what it can to reduce their risks. Secretary Hay, Sir Michael Herbert, the British ambassador, and Senator Denney were in conference today, and it is suspected that this phase of the case was touched upon, although no confirmation can be had at this time.

The German Position.
The German position presents the greatest difficulties, for not only does it involve a demand for apologies which are extremely repugnant to Venezuela, but also presents so many points requiring adjustment that it is evident that many days or perhaps weeks must elapse before the adjustment can be effected and the case prepared for arbitration. And the danger of the delay in the face of a blockade which seriously cripples neutral commerce and invites hostile collisions with the Venezuelans cannot be overestimated. The efforts of the United States, therefore, must be directed toward hastening Germany's action on the arbitration proposal.

The Italian position is, of course, of less concern than that of the other allies. The Italian ambassador here has been extremely moderate and considerate, giving Secretary Hay the impression that he is well disposed to second any effort of the United States to terminate the present dangerous situation.

Claims of France.
The French government has served notice that without abating her claims, the payment for which have been arranged, she also claims the right to have the claims of French citizens, which have arisen since the adjustment above spoken of, considered by the joint tribunal which will adjust the Venezuelan debts on a basis of equality with those of the other nations.

This contention is strongly resisted by some of the allied powers, and is one of the points which is likely to lead to the consummation of much time, and which must be disposed of before a final arrangement can be made to arbitrate the case.

Washington Views.
The official day closed without further development here respecting the Venezuelan complications. The status of the arbitration proposition, on which every one waits, was that, with a willingness to accept such a solution in principle, not one of the allies was ready to submit unreservedly to arbitration; in each case there were reservations or conditions insisted upon. Respecting the method of arbitration, it should come to that of adjustment. It is noted that the feeling is growing

that the Hague tribunal should undertake the case.

Mr. Bowen, it is reported, wishes to come to Washington in order personally to effect an adjustment with the resident ambassadors of the allies, but while the state department makes no statement upon the point, it is believed that it does not regard this plan with favor. It is pointed out here, in connection with the project to refer the matter to the Hague tribunal, that in some phases the disputes will not admit of arbitration. Such is the case, for instance, where attacks on British and German subjects and the German legation at Caracas, and arrests of consular officers, have made the Venezuelan offense equivalent to attacks on the national honor of the allies, and as to such to be atoned for only by an ample apology.

Claims Are Divisible.
The Hague tribunal could not arbitrate such issues, but it is pointed out at the state department that the claims are divisible, and that if President Castro chooses to render the necessary apologies the remaining questions can properly go to the Hague tribunal.

It is believed that the government inclines to the view that there is a disposition to insist needlessly on guarantees for the payment by Venezuela of any judgment which might be rendered against her by the arbitration. It believes that the forces of enlightened opinion would absolutely insure a settlement of any judgment rendered by the august tribunal, and that President Castro would not be sustained by a single American country in defaulting.

FAIR TREATMENT ASKED.
France Wants Equal Recognition With the Other Powers.
Paris, Dec. 19.—The foreign office here desires to have it understood that the note sent to the French charge d'affaires at Caracas does not ask Venezuela to accept preferential treatment to French claims, but only treatment equal to that which the other powers may receive through their respective governments. This applies only to claims which have arisen since 1893, previous claims having been submitted to arbitration. Concerning recent claims, France first offered to permit the Venezuelan courts to pass upon them, but since Germany and Great Britain expect to secure preference by the adoption of forcible collection, the French charge d'affaires has now been ordered to inform Venezuela that France expects the same advantages in the adjustment of her claims as the allies grant to Germany and Great Britain. This is not intended as a coercive measure, but as a basis for equal treatment with the other powers.

Later in the day it was ascertained that the French government had received detailed advice showing the American position to be favorable to the acceptance of arbitration and opposing a pacific blockade. It was said by officials here that the American attitude toward a pacific blockade was the same as that asserted by Great Britain when France sought to close the ports of Formosa against the rice trade.

A dispatch to the Liberte from The Hague says the government of Holland has sent several warships to Caracas to protect Dutch subjects and to observe and enforce a blockade, adding that it is possible Holland will join in the action against Venezuela.

WORKING UP BAD FEELING.
Berlin Paper Publishes Misleading Cables from New York.
Berlin, Dec. 19.—A semi-official statement in the Nord Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung says:

"A local paper has published a cablegram from New York saying: 'The greatest excitement prevails here. The entire press holds Germany to be responsible for the present situation. Germany is attacked in hostile articles, while Great Britain is praised. The newspapers insist that Germany intends to acquire Venezuela.'"

"We have noticed similar statements in English papers," says the Nord Deutsche Zeitung. "The statements are representative of the feeling in the United States with even approximate correctness. We would have sincerely to deplore that the American press shows itself accessible to wholly unfounded suspicions of German policy. The government of the United States long ago was categorically informed that Germany is seeking nothing but peace beyond satisfaction for just claims and compensation."

(Continued on Page 2)

HEAD OF COLONEL LYNCH IS IN DANGER

LONDON, Dec. 19.—The grand jury summoned to consider the indictment of Colonel Lynch, member of parliament for Galway, who was arrested June 11 on the charge of high treason in connection with the part he took in the South African war, where he is alleged to have commanded the Irish brigade, returned a true bill today against the defendant. The lord chief justice, Baron Alverstone, in charging the jury, remarked that it was sixty-two years since a grand jury had to deal with such a charge, which was the highest crime known in law. Colonel Lynch's trial at the bar is expected to begin Jan. 20.

THOUSANDS OF PEOPLE STARVING IN FINLAND.
St. Petersburg, Dec. 19.—Four hundred thousand persons are reported to be destitute and starving as a result of the crop failure in Finland. The Anglo-German church here has undertaken to feed and clothe the school children of Finnish parishes, and Pastor Francis has issued an appeal for assistance in this work. He says the conditions today are worse than those of 1867, when 100,000 persons died.

Mr. Bailey made a statement confirming that of Mr. Hunter.

ONE THOUSAND KILLED.
London, Dec. 19.—A special dispatch from St. Petersburg says nearly 1,000 persons were killed by the earthquake Dec. 16 at Andijan, Russian central Asia. They were mostly native Turcomans.

MID-OCEAN MESSAGE.
San Francisco, Dec. 19.—The following message has been received from the cable ship Silvertown: "Position at noon, latitude 31.29 north, longitude 136.46 west. Total cable paid out, 865 knots. Weather fine."



What Are You Going to Do About It?

REV. HENRY ON MORMONISM AID FOR THE BANKERS

Former Methodist Minister of Salt Lake Defends the Candidacy of Ex-Secretary Gage and John Rhoades in Washington to Direct Legislation.

(Special to The Herald.)
Butte, Mont., Dec. 19.—Rev. Alfred H. Henry of the Mountain View Methodist church, for many years located in Salt Lake, and author of the novel "By Order of the Prophet," in an interview today defends Apostle Reed Smoot as a candidate in Utah for the United States senate, and opposes Smoot on the ground that a high church dignitary of any denomination, whether Mormon or Methodist, should have no place in the senate. "Mr. Smoot is a man of fine business ability and is not a polygamist," said Mr. Henry, "if elected by the legislature there can be no valid grounds for opposition to him any more than there would be against a bishop of the Methodist church or other Christian denomination. He is an apostle of the church, yet that is no less a qualification for him to be a senator than it is for a bishop to be a minister of the gospel. The church from Mormonism is in the absolute power of the priesthood in things political, social and industrial, as well as ecclesiastical, and in the ready and almost slavish obedience of the people in all things to the small coterie of high church officials in Salt Lake, Mormonism will cease to be Mormonism when it surrenders its political ambitions. The church should be a system should be opposed and combated, but a great mistake is made in the persecutions of the church and its missionaries."

CLEAR CASE OF MURDER STATEMENT BY HUNTER

Result of the Inquest on Body of Fitzgerald Said to Have Snapped a Pistol at Him, Besides Slapping His Face.

(Special to The Herald.)
Evanston, Wyo., Dec. 19.—Sensational developments in the case of the man found near the track of the Short Line four miles west of Opal yesterday show that it is a case of murder beyond doubt. An inquest was held this afternoon, the jury bringing in a verdict showing that the man was killed by a blow over the head with a fishplate and knife wound in the neck, either one being sufficient to cause death. The man was identified as P. S. Kauffman, who had been working on a ranch in the New York country for nearly a year. He had been at Opal the day and night before the tragedy, gambling and drinking in company with two young men whose names are unknown, but who could be identified. They left town yesterday morning, together with the victim, walking westward. Kauffman was known to have a considerable sum of money, as he had been winning all night. His pockets and valise had been rifled. Kauffman's home is not known, but the local authorities are hot on the trail and the murders will undoubtedly be caught.

TURN OF THE DEFENSE.
San Diego, Cal., Dec. 19.—In the libel suit of Mrs. Tingley against the Los Angeles Times the plaintiff today concluded her case. The defense will introduce its testimony tomorrow.

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BLACKMAILERS GET A DOSE OF JUSTICE
Columbus, O., Dec. 19.—Thomas P. Steele, a prominent local attorney, and Miss Anna Miller were found guilty of conspiracy to blackmail in the United States court here today. Fifty prominent people were involved in the scandal upon which the case rested. Ivor Hughes, another attorney, and Miss Miller are under indictment in the same connection.

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DEMAND THAT THE FOUL BLOT SHALL BE WIPED OUT

People of Salt Lake Horrified at Condition of Affairs Existing in Victoria Alley.

Reputable Citizens Insist That Thieves and Murderers Shall Be Driven From Their Rendezvous.

E. B. CRITCHLOW WILL ACT AT ONCE.

If there is such a condition as that described in today's Herald, it is enough to shock the moral senses of this community and warrant drastic measures to correct the terrible evil. The police may have known before this that boys were visiting the women of Victoria alley, or they may not have known. In either event, the matter has now been given publicity and there is no excuse for not acting immediately. The place should be cleaned out from end to end. Let every woman and all their men—who are ten times worse—be sent out of this city or imprisoned. That is the only way to handle the tangle.

As a citizen and as a member of the school board, I believe it my duty to interest myself in this matter, and I want to say right now that unless the police act, and act immediately, I will endeavor to get President Newman of the board of education to swear out a warrant for the arrest of Joseph J. Snell. I speak of Mr. Newman because he is a public official. If he will not do it, then I will, I will, moreover, cause the arrest of every person who may be implicated in the commission of these deeds. In this category are the owners of all buildings used for immoral purposes. The surest way is to strike at the root of the evil, and the root, I consider, consists of the people whose pocketbooks thrive upon the criminal conduct of the creatures inhabiting the tangle.

THE exposure by The Herald of the frightful condition of affairs existing in that section of the city once known as Hyde avenue and now as Victoria alley, has thoroughly aroused the indignation of the reputable portion of the Salt Lake public. They are vigorous in their insistence that the city officials at once take action in the matter of cleansing a sink of crime and corruption where young children are debauched, and murder and robbery is rampant.

The Herald's account of the methods pursued by Joseph J. Snell in amassing a fortune through the criminal conduct of unfortunate women, and of the way in which young boys are led into the ways of crime by the wretched dwellers on the alley, has been corroborated by the story of Special Officer G. A. White who, in the performance of his duty during four years of service, has been in closer touch with conditions in the alley than any one else.

Mr. White says that words fail in describing the condition of affairs which exists among the depraved women who live in the alley, and that the manner in which school boys are lured to their ruin daily cannot be pictured too strongly.

Mr. Critchlow is indignant. E. B. Critchlow, a member of the board of education, was astounded at the exposure and could not use words strong enough to express his indignation at the condition of affairs now existing, where city authorities supposed to safeguard the children fall signally in their duty. Mr. Critchlow asserts that he will at once call the attention of President Newman of the board to the outrage, and that if he does not act as a member of the board in the matter, he will himself swear out a warrant against Joseph J. Snell, charging him with violation of the city ordinances.

This criticism is not confined to Mr. Critchlow alone. A universal demand is being made by the fathers of families and those interested in the welfare of the boys of the city, that the chief of police at once take action and

power to put an end to the existence of a place where morality and law is of a place where morality and law are jeasts.

The police officers themselves admit that the alley is a rendezvous for boys of all ages, who there learn their first lessons in vice and crime. They do all in their power, they state, to keep this class of visitors away from it, but are practically powerless on account of the small force of men now employed as policemen. The only remedy they can devise is the appointment of more policemen so that an officer can be kept in the alley all the time.

Special Officer White, who, in the performance of his duties, has to walk through the alley at intervals every night, made a statement yesterday which he was at first rather unwilling to give, not caring for the notoriety which he feared might be the result, in which he said:

What Officer White Witnessed.
"In passing through Victoria alley on my rounds every night I have been the witness of many scenes of sorrow and shame. I have seen the wretched inmates of the hovels sitting with a thin shawl over their heads at an open window and shivering in the cold night air. I have asked them if it was necessary that they should submit to such hardships, and they have replied that they must earn their living. One said: 'I have secured the \$2 to pay Snell for my room, rent, but unless I get some more money I will not be able to eat.' Another has said, 'Tomorrow is 'fix' day, and I must have \$10 to give to the city. I have \$8, but I must get \$2 more or go to jail.' Still another has said, 'I have to give \$2 to Snell tomorrow morning when he comes around and I have only \$1.' I have then asked if they could not get Snell to wait until they could get more money, and have received the reply, 'Snell! Him wait! Nobody ever said him waiting. If we haven't got the \$2 when he comes around in the morning to collect, he grows very angry and says that if we don't raise it at once, he will throw us out in the street.'"

Blood Money For the City.
"About the 20th of each month a city

employee visits each woman and warns her that the \$10 which she must pay to the city each month as a license is due. If the girls do not pay it they are thrown into jail, something of which they have a deadly horror."

"I cannot say too much," continued Mr. White, "regarding the boys who frequent the alley. That they do so is only too true. On Saturday and Sunday nights they sometimes almost blockade the alley and stand there

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